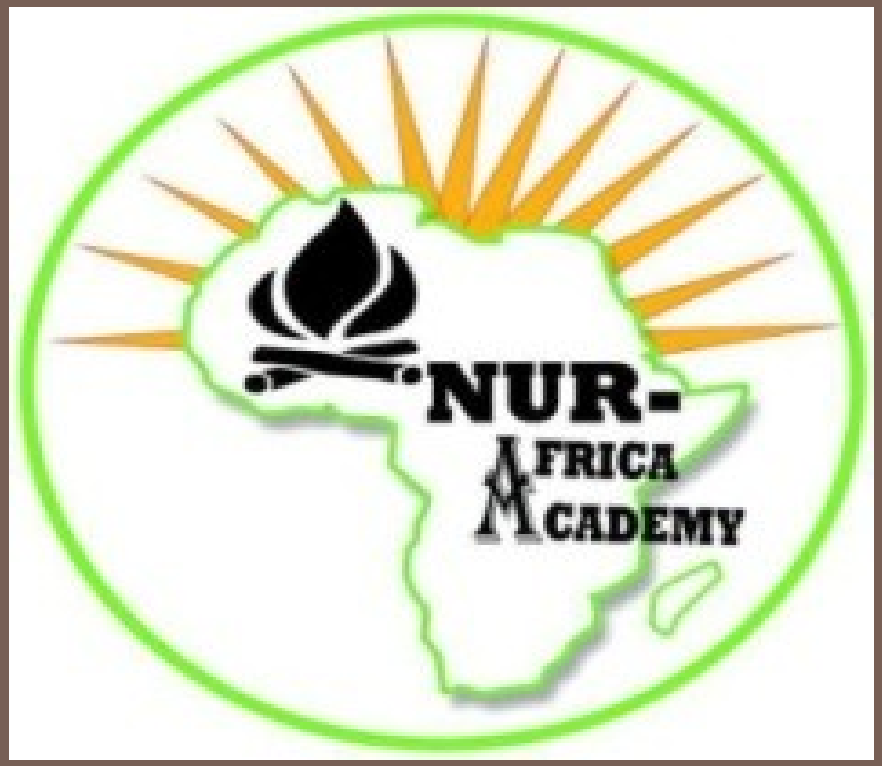
# Nur Africa Academy

## GRADE FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES




Revisio
n Note

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# Agriculture

- Occupation in agriculture support 85% of all Ethiopian .It consist of substance farming.
- Agriculture by traditional methods ,including raising of livestock, is the most characteristic form of economic activity.
- Coffee, Sugar, Fruit and Vegetables the nations processing industries and for export.
- Pulse (chick peas, lentils, haricot beans)and oil seeds are also grown on commercial scale.
- Coffee remains Ethiopians most important commodity.
- -Flowers, have become one of the chief export items of Ethiopia.
- In2002 the livestock includes 34.5million cattle ,23million sheep, 17million goats, 56million poultry birds and smaller of horses, mules ,donkey and camels
- Oxen used for heavy labour.
- sheep and goats are raised primary for skins and meat

# Mining

- Ethiopia is rich in economically important minerals. minerals are not available because of Lack of Capital
- Skilled man power
- Lack of technology
- Some minerals include gold, Platinum, Tin, Copper, coal, Salt and others,
- Gold, salt and platinum are exported on as small scale

- **Manufacturing**
- Is primary oriented towards towards the process of agriculture commodities.Themost important industry is textile production.
- Some factories found in Ethiopia
- Textiles soft drinks, foods, cement
- chemicals, Paper and Pulp.
- the principal manufacturing centres are Addis Ababa , Dire Dawa , Nazareth, Kombolcha and Mekele.

## Trade

- Is the activity of buying and selling of goods or commodities by many or other goods.
- Ethiopia is primary an export of agriculture products and importer of consumer andcapital goods.
- Ethiopia has ana negative Trade balance.
- Coffee accounts for about two third of all export and traditionally important exports are pulse .hides, skins, fruits, vegetables and oilseed.
- Leading Purchase of exports are **Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia , France and Italia.** Imports from **United States. Italia and China**.

- **Tourism**
- refers to travel for recreation or excursions often in organized group.
- Ethiopia has sites many be nature or man-made tourist’s attraction.
- Example:- Tisisat, falls, sof-omer caves the Rift valley lakes  national parks etc.
- The rock hewn church of lalibella,the castle of gonder,the obelisk of Axum, the gates of harar,monasteries of lakes Tana and jimma Abba jifar palaces are some of many man made (historical and cultural)tourist attractions

# Unit four

- **Means of Transportation and Communication in Ethiopia**
- **Transportation and Communication**
- Horse , donkey ,Mule, and Camels are all used today as traditional transportation system

- **Modern Transportation in Ethiopia**
- **Road**
- **Air ways**
- **Railways**
- **Water**
- **Air Transport**
- Is very important as it connect areas that very difficult to be reached by road and rail way transport.
- Ethiopia airlines a well known international airline connecting Ethiopia from region to region.
- there are international standard airfields and local air filed .

**Example:--**

- Addis Ababa ,Bahir dar , Axum,Gonder and Diredawaetc

- **Road**
- The main methods of land transport is road. It is very important .
- it is not well develop due to the mountains ,nature of the country , large amount of rivers ,vast desert etc and further the lack of capital ( money ).
- All whether roads
- Seasonal  roads
- **Type of roads**
- All whether roads
- Seasonal  roads

- **Water transport**
- Ethiopia has many rivers and lakes .
- The rivers are not suitable for water transport.
- There is Resulting in gorge valley,waterfalls,and rapids.
- Except Bro all the rivers not useful

- Some of communication methods :-
- Telephone, email ,internet , Postal services
- Radio
  Television
- News paper